# WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. IV.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1823. [NO. 177.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK,
By PHILO WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows:

*Three Dollars* per annum, payable yearly in advance.

Every paper sent at a distance, will be discontinued after the time has expired for which it has been paid for, unless the subscriber is known to be good; in the latter case, the paper will be sent until paid for and ordered to be stopt.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. Advertisements from a distance must be paid for, or their payment assumed by a responsible person, before they can be published.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.


## List of Letters

*Remaining in the Post Office at Charlotte, N. C. on the 1st day of October*, 1823.

APARIS ALEXANDER, Mr. Alexander, William Alexander, Rebecca Allison, Joel B. Alexander, Ephraim Alexander, Lawson H. Alexander, Wm. B. Alexander, Ezekiel Alexander. B—Joseph L. Black, Matthew Bain 2, Abner Brooks, James R Black, John Bigham, Robert Barnhill, Wm. Bigham, Byrams or Cooks, Zekial W. Beaty. C—Alexander Crocket, John Cappa, Mrs. Jane Caldwell, Wm. T. Crowell, Nathaniel Cunningham, Eleazer Cochran. D—Lewis Dinkins, Gen. E. Davidson, Robert Davidson, Mrs. Martha Darnall, David Dougherty, Wm. Douglass, Frederick Dinkins, Sugar Dulin, James Dinkins 3, Richard Daniels. F—Henry Foster, John Fridde, Robert Faires, Thomas Finney, Samuel Far. G—Josiah Grady, John Gilmore, Wm. Giles. H—Elam Hunter, Jeremiah Hinson, John Hunter, Zeckeriah Horn, Alexander Hogan 2, James H. Howie, Elle Hughes. J—John Jenkins, Barbara Johnston, Wm. Jones, Julius Jones Robert Jamison, Mrs. Rebecca Jones, John M. James, Thomas J. Jerome. K—Miss Mary . Kirkpatrick, A. D. Karr 2, John Kendrick, Hugh Kirkpatrick, Robert Kirkpatrick. L—Benjamin Lindsay, Wm. Lee, James Latta, Henry Lewis. M—Alexander M'Clarta, David Mohn, Benjamin Morrow, Elizabeth Montgomery, Joseph M'Rum 2, J. & S. M'Rum, James M'Rauen, John M'Cullah, Smith Miller 2, Master Charles Mason, Eli M'Call, Jas. and Wm. Miller, Thomas M'Cippin, John M'Cord, Wm. M'Graw, John M'Leod. N—Joseph Nicholson, Jas. Newell, Wm. H. Neel. O—Edwin J. Osborne. P—Wm. Parks 2, Elizabeth Price, Edmund Palmer, Elizabeth Potts, Thomas Parks and Robert Caswell, Doct. Wm. J. Polk, Wm. B. Porter, Wm Potts. Q—Wm. C. Query, R—Joseph Reed, Capt. Peter Rape, Isaac Rosser, John Reed Charles Richmond, James Robinson, Wm. Rachford. S—John Stewart, John Springs 2, John King, Garner Sanders 3, Thomas B. Smith, Wm Scott, Hugh Snell, John Smith, Adam A. Stings, Alexander or Jas. Scott, Andrew Spratt, Sarah Stephens, Thomas Spratt. T—Jas. G. Terrence 2, Abraham Taylor. V—David Vance W.—Godfrey Williams, John Weaver, Thos. Williamson, Wm. W. Walker, Abner Wires, Robert Wilson, John Williamson, John Wolf, Mistress Jane Wallace, John Wallace, Benjamin Weathe.

3t77 W. SMITH, *P. M.*

## State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quter Sessions, September Session, 1823. Charles M'Dowel, William Dickson in right of his wife Margaret, Athon A. M'Dowell, William Paxton in right of his wife Sarah, and James R. M'Dowell, heirs at law of Charles M'Dowell, deased, *vs.* John M'Dowell, William Whitson, Samuel Whitson, George Whitson, James Whitson, Thomas Whitson, Joseph Whitson, Ann Wilson, Polly Whitson now Polly Hardin, Rebecah wife of Thomas L. M'Entire, Thomas L. Entire, William Smith and Sally his wife, devees of John M'Dowell, dec'd; and John M'Dowell and James M'Dowell, heirs at law of Joph M'Dowell, dec'd; petition for partition. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that William Whitson, Samuel Whitson, George Whitson, James Whitson, Thomas Whitson, Ann Whitson, Polly Whitson, (now Polly Hardin,) and Martin Hardin, and Thomas L. M'Entire, reside without the limits of this state,—ordered, therefore, by the court, that publication be made for six weeks, at the Court-House in Mogant, and in the Western Carolinian, that unless they appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county at the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in January next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise the petitioner's petition will be taken, pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Attest, J. ERWIN, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $3 00 wt81

## State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, Sept. Term, 1823: Bill for alimony; Nancy Cox, by her next friend Thos. Triplett, against Braxton Cox and Jos. Wellborn, administrator. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Braxton Cox, is a non-resident of this state; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months successively, that unless the said defendant appear at our next Court to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the Court-House in Wilkesboro, on the second Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur said bill will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

J. GWYN, jr. *C. M. E.*

Price adv. $4. 3mt80

## Estate of Robert Baird.

ALL who are indebted to the estate of Robert Baird, are required to make immediate payment. All who have demands against the estate of Robert Baird, are required to present them for settlement at or before the 20th of November, 1823, or else this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. WILLIAM BARBER, *Adm'r.*

Oct. 18, 1823. 3t78

## NEW ASSORTMENT.

THE subscriber has very recently received from Philadelphia, an assortment of

**Dry Goods, Hardware,**

*Cutlery and Domestics;*

which, with the assortment he expects to receive in a short time, will enable him to sell at satisfactory prices. The public are respectfully invited to call, and examine for themselves.

EDWARD CRESS.

*Salisbury, Aug.* 16, 1823. 67

## Coppersmithing.

The Coppersmithing, and Tin Plate business, heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in future be conducted by me, at the same place. Those who favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, durability and despatch.

EDWD. CRESS.

## Selling unusually Low.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large assortment of DRY GOODS, HARD-WARE, CUTLERY, DOMESTICKS, &c. from New-York and Philadelphia, selected by himself with care, and bought on the best terms. Being anxious to secure a continuance of his present respectable custom, he has come to a determination to offer his extensive stock of Goods in Salisbury, at prices which, in his opinion, will be found as low as the price of those who advertise "selling off at cost." His customers and the public generally, are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

JOHN MURPHY.

*Rowan County, N. C. Aug.* 1823. '66

## Carriage and Windsor Chair MAKING.

THE subscribers have the pleasure of informing the citizens of Lincolnton and the country at large, that the liberal encouragement they have hitherto met with, enable them to continue the above business; and they will endeavor to accommodate all those who may call on them, and their custom will be thankfully received.

They also keep on hand, High and Low BEDSTEADS, of a superior quality.

The subscribers wish to employ one or two journeymen, at either of the above branches, who are not in the habit of intoxication.

MARTIN C PHIFER,
WM. CULVERHOUSE.

*September* 22, 1823. 3mt85

## Fifty Dollars Reward!

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, in the Fork of the Yadkin, Rowan county, North-Carolina, about the first of July last, a *Negro Boy* by the name of *JACOB*, about 18 years of age; 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, somewhat on the yellowish order, smooth round face, on close examination one cheek appears to be somewhat larger than the other, when surprized he assumes a wild look, he stoops a little when walking or standing, is very artful and cunning.

Also, about the first of September, two other negro men made their elopement; one by the name of *Payton*, the other *Neptune*, each about 22 years of age; Payton is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, keen made, very stout and active to his size, very black smooth face, and has a sly look, and very plausible in his conversation, and puts on a quizzical smile when he is apprehensive of being detected of a fault. Neptune is a stout, strong made fellow, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, black rough face, a down look, and a small impediment in his speech when reproved. Clothes unknown. They have been lurking some weeks past through the different parts of the Forks of the Yadkin; and it is conjectured that they have been with a yellow boy of Gen. Pearson's in the neighborhood of Mocksville, and Col. Kelly's quarters, and perhaps in the neighborhood of Salisbury. As I have not heard of them for several days, perhaps they have left these parts, to get to some place where they can be better concealed; and perhaps may try to pass for free men, or go off with some white person. I will give the above reward for their apprehension, or pay in proportion to that sum for each of them that are delivered to me at my residence in the Fork of the Yadkin, or lodged in some jail so that I can get them, and all reasonable charges paid.

*NATHAN CHAFFIN.*

*Oct.* 11, 1823. '75tf

## State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

BY virtue of authority in me vested, I will expose to public sale, on the third Monday in November next, at the Court-House in Salisbury, the following tracts of land, late the property of Richmond Pearson, sen. dec'd. to wit: One tract lying on the north side of the South Yadkin, containing by estimation five hundred and eighty-two acres, and adjoins the lands of Mrs. Eliza Pearson, Joseph Williams, and others. One other tract adjoining the above, and contains about one hundred and fifty acres. One other tract, lying between the South Yadkin and Third Creek, and contains by estimation one thousand acres. One other tract lying on the south side of Third Creek, and contains by estimation four hundred and fifty acres; on which there is a valuable grist and saw Mill. On all the foregoing tracts, there are valuable low grounds, a part of which is in cultivation. The aforesaid lands will be shewn by Messrs. Charles and Richmond Pearson, to any person desirous of purchasing. The terms of credit will be made known on the day of sale.

D. F. CALDWELL.

*October* 3, 1823. 6wt79

## Sign and House Painting.

JAMES AMES has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has located himself in the village, and that his utmost endeavors shall ever be to accommodate those who call upon him.—He first became acquainted with his profession in the City of New-York; and the knowledge of his business which he received while there, connected with his experience in this country, will enable him to execute his business in the most neat and fashionable style.

*Salisbury, Aug.* 18, 1823. '67

## *Valuable Sale of GOODS,* AT AUCTION.

THE stock of Goods of the late firm of CONOVER & Co., will be sold at Auction to the highest bidder, (without reserve) in the Town of Cheraw, on the 6th day of November next, consisting of as choice a collection as was ever exhibited for sale in this state: among which are

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Sattinetts, White and Blue Plains,
Flannels and Blankets,
Domestic Shirting, and power loom do.
Irish Linens, Diapers,
Calico, Ginghams,
Blk. and fig. Silks and Seersuckers,
Umbrellas, Merino Shawls,
Blk. and col'd Canton Crapes,
Silk and Cotton Hdkfs. of every description,
Cambricks and Cambrick Robes;
Elegant worked Flounces,
A large assortment of Ribbons,
Col'd and Nun's Thread and Cotton Balls,
Hosiery of every description,
Thread Laces and Edging,
Tortoise Shell and Common Combs,
A large and elegant assortment of

**HARD-WARE,**

consisting of every article in the Trade.
Seine Twine,
360 pair Ladies best quality Morocco and Satin Jean Boots and Shoes,
56 pr. Negro Shoes,
20 do. Gentlemen's Boots,
French Brandy, Holland Gin,
Jamaica Rum, Irish Whiskey,
Madeira, Colmanar and Malaga Wines,
25 Bbls. Country Gin, Rum and Whiskey,
3 Hhds. and 35 Bbls. Muscovado Sugar,
900 lbs. Loaf Sugar,
28 kegs assorted sizes Cut Nails,
13 Kegs Best American Powder,
8 do. [25 canister each] English Double Battle,
10,000 Best quality Spanish Cigars,
4,000 do. do. American do.
3 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
A large assortment of

**GLASS-WARE.**

Together with every other article usually found in a Country Store.

TERMS of Sale—approved endorsed Notes, payable 1st February next—or 2½ per cent discount on the bills for Cash. 6t78

*Sept.* 11, 1823. HARVEY WILLIAMS.

## New Fashions.

THE subscriber having very lately received from his correspondent in Philadelphia the latest fashions from the celebrated shop of *Robb & Winebrenner*, of that city, is now ready to do all kinds of work belonging to the Tailoring business. He pledges himself, that all those who may favor him with their custom, shall have their work done in the best style of the fashions of the day, and on reasonable terms. Travellers, and others, who wish garments made on short notice, can be accommodated with a whole suit, on a notice of two days. Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

THOMAS V. CANON.

*Salisbury, Aug.* 11, 1823. '66

## Tailoring Business,

*LINCOLNTON, N. C.*

THE undersigned informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a shop of the above business in Lincolnton, N. C. where he will be ready at all times to attend to the business of those who may favor him with their custom; and from his long experience in the business, and his unremitted attention to his customers, he hopes to give general satisfaction, and still to merit a share of that patronage which has been so liberally extended to him heretofore, in the western parts of North-Carolina. He receives the latest fashions every six months regularly, from Philadelphia and Charleston. He spent part of last winter with Messrs. *Sebring and Ferguson*, the first Tailors of Charleston, where he made himself fully acquainted with their rules of measuring and cutting; and he intends to spend part of his time with them occasionally, in order to make himself acquainted with the latest and newest fashions.

The business in his absence, will be conducted by a steady gentleman, and a man acquainted with his business.

I expect, in a very short time, to receive from Philadelphia, cards of directions for measuring, which I will distribute in the adjoining counties, in order to enable gentlemen to send their measures, and have clothes made without the trouble of attending in person.

Should any gentleman wish Cloths, I will attend to the purchase of them in any of the stores in Lincolnton,—or furnish them myself, according to directions. The Merchants in Lincolnton will generally keep excellent supplies of cloths.

His business will also be conducted, as heretofore, in Asheville, at his old stand, at Mr. James Patton's, under the firm of *Clayton & Brown*, where prompt attention shall be given.

Those who are in the habit of getting their clothes made in Charleston, I would recommend to Sebring & Ferguson, as I know them to be first rate Tailors.

N. B. The merchants of Asheville will hereafter keep a good assortment of cloths and cassimeres. DAVID CLAYTON.

*Asheville, Sept.* 26, 1823. 3t78

The undersigned have been long acquainted with Mr. Clayton, and have uniformly applied to him to do their Tailoring business. They feel no hesitation in recommending him as a man worthy of every degree of confidence, as a man of unexceptionable character and morals; and as a mechanic, he has never failed to our knowledge to attend to all orders with promptitude, and to execute every thing in the line of his business with neatness and despatch.

| | |
|---|---|
| James Patton, sen. | Geo. D. Phillips, |
| Jas. M. Smith, | J. M'D. Carson, |
| R. B. Vance, | J. W. Carson, |
| John Paxton, | Isaac Craton, |
| A. L. Erwin, | P. Brittain, |
| W. D. Smith, | Geo. Swain, |
| Jas. M. Alexander, | Lewis Chrisman, |
| Thomas Forster, | Saml. Chunn. |

## Sheriffs' Deeds,

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at the printing-office.

## POLITICAL.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

*Mr. Editor:* I have read that masterly piece, the concluding number of "Common Sense;" wherein he has stripped the plausible arguments of the Conventionalists of all their "trappings and gildings!" He can now, in the plenitude of his vanity, exclaim in the language of Ovid: "I have now finished a work, which neither the anger of Jove, nor fire, nor steel, nor the consuming teeth of time shall be able to destroy." He will, no doubt, deposite manuscript copies of his writings among the archives of the learned societies in the United States, and perhaps in Europe; and thus perpetuate his fame to distant generations; as "fame can twine no brighter laurel round his honored head."

As a politician, this writer, in his own estimation, is no doubt a rival of Mr. Burke. I am inclined to believe that he is an obscure satellite to some of the Eastern demagogues; and that he has inferior satellites revolving round him, to hear his valuable productions read. And who would not derive instruction and pleasure from hearing or reading the effusions of so transcendent a genius; from a writer of such brilliant talents?

To be more serious, any person might as well attempt to darken the light of the sun with a candle, as to stop the progress of the public mind in favor of a Convention. Any person opposed to a Convention must be inimical to the best interests of North-Carolina; and he ought to be held up "for the hand of scorn to point her slow, unmoving finger at."

HUDIBRAS.

P. S. The above named writer has used the word *par*, in his postscript: from this I infer that he is a broker, or money changer; perhaps of that description mentioned in the Holy Scriptures. H.

### SOUND DOCTRINE.

THOMAS EARLE having lately written an able pamphlet on the "right of states to alter or annul charters, and the decision of the Supreme Court thereon examined," a copy of it was sent to Mr. JEFFERSON, from whom the following letter has been received in reply:

*Franklin Gazette.*

*Extract of a letter from Thomas Jefferson to Thomas Earle, of Philadelphia, dated Monticello, September 23, 1823.*

"Your letter of August 28, with the pamphlet accompanying it, was not received until the 18th inst.

That our Creator made the earth for the use of the living, and not of the dead; that those who exist not can have no use nor right in it, no authority nor power over it; that one generation cannot foreclose or burthen its use to another, which comes to it in its own right, and by the same divine beneficence; *that a preceding generation cannot bind a succeeding one by its laws or contracts*, these deriving their obligation from the existing majority, and that majority being removed, another comes in its place with a will equally free to make its own laws and contracts. These are axioms so self-evident that no explanation can make them plainer. For he is not to be reasoned with, who says that non-existence can control existence, or that nothing can move something. They are axioms, too, *pregnant with salutary consequences.* The laws of civil society, indeed for the encouragement of industry, give the property of the parent to his family on his death, and in most civilized countries permit him even to give it by testament to whom he pleases. And it is also found more convenient to suffer the laws of our predecessors to stand on our implied assent, as if positively re-enacted, until the existing majority positively repeals them. But this does not lessen the right of that majority to repeal, whenever a change of circumstances, or of will, calls for it. Habit alone confounds civil practice with natural right.

Of the merits of the pamphlet I say nothing of course; having found it necessary to decline giving opinions on books, even when desired.

With my thanks for the pamphlet, be pleased to accept the assurance of my great respect.

TH: JEFFERSON.

*To Printers.*—If Isaac W. Smith, who occasionally worked at the printing business, will make known his address to the Editor of the Virginia Times, Richmond, he will hear of something to his advantage.

*Michigan Election.*—At the late election in the territory of Michigan, for choosing a delegate to represent it in Congress, Mr. Gabriel Richaud, a *Roman Catholic Priest*, was elected. This is probably the only instance of the kind which has ever occurred in the United States.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

We are indebted to the politeness of a gentleman of this city for the following extracts of a letter, from his correspondent in Craven county:

"Mr. Calhoun has the good wishes of a vast majority of the people in this quarter. We look with anxiety to the movements of our Legislature on the presidential question. I am satisfied that Crawford cannot obtain the votes of this state.

"I am candidly of the opinion, that it would be a reflection upon our political, nay, our *moral* character, if North-Carolina should contribute her mite to sustain the pretensions of such a man as Wm. H. Crawford.

"Judging from appearances, it would seem that Crawford cannot be the President, in any event. If New-York votes for Calhoun, he is safe."

FROM THE BOSTON GALAXY.

"We cannot forbear remarking, that the only objection which has been urged against Mr. CALHOUN is *want of age*; he has been sneeringly called the "young Mr. CALHOUN." Now, with all due respect to the experience and better judgment of the sage Editors who make this objection, it is, in our opinion, a qualification which ought to give him an advantage over all the other candidates that have been proposed. If he was not in active life during the time when political excitement and the tide of party feeling were at the flood, so much the better. He is the more likely to bring with him to the Presidential chair a mind untainted with the prejudices and partialities, the animosities and affections, the asperities and the bitter recollections, of that turbulent period. He is more likely to pursue an elevated, magnanimous, republican, national policy, uninfluenced by any motives of gratitude to old political favorites, or of vindictiveness towards old political adversaries."

Extract of a letter from South-Carolina to the Editors of the New-York Patriot.

"I have been a close observer of public sentiments on the subject of the Presidency for some years past, and have enjoyed tolerably good opportunities to form a correct opinion on the subject. This State is as unanimously in favor of Calhoun, I believe, as Tennessee is of Jackson; and as a consequence, is as much opposed to Crawford. Under no possible circumstances can Crawford obtain the votes of this State. This hostility to him has not been engendered, because it may be considered he is in the way of Mr. Calhoun. Long before Mr. Calhoun was announced as a candidate by his friends, this State was hostile to the elevation of Mr. Crawford. He was looked upon as *incompetent*, previous to the development of the views of the radical faction, and he was considered so identified with that faction, and as resting his hopes upon its success, so soon as it received the form of an organized body. There are a few, but very few men in this State friendly to Crawford. Some have supposed that because Mr. Lowndes was once nominated by a legislative caucus, the friends of that distinguished statesman were unfriendly to Mr. Calhoun. But it is not so: They are equally hostile to the elevation of Mr. Crawford. In Georgia there is great opposition to Mr. Crawford. But I make no doubt he will receive the vote of that State, because its electors are chosen by the *legislature*. Were they chosen in districts, *by the people*, there is no doubt he would lose many votes; and even as it is, I believe he owes his support there to State feeling and State pride. "Not that they love Mr. CALHOUN less, but that they love GEORGIA more." I find, from conversing with Mr. Crawford's friends, with many of whom I am very intimate, that they rest their hopes now upon his strength in the State of New-York, in which, if he fail, I am induced to think he will be abandoned altogether. Great anxiety is felt as to the course that State will ultimately pursue. We most ardently wish that the two States will be united on the great question, because we believe that Mr. Calhoun will be the most efficient President; that he is the most national, and will do more to unite the feelings of the great American family than any other man."

The federal party speaks much of the necessity of concentrating the public voice. They are now fully understood. They hope, by intrigue, management, and promises, to govern the small bodies by which such concentrations may be attempted to be made. We, too, are the friends of concentration, but the deadly foes of the attempt which, under the color of concentration, would fix upon the people of the United States, as their Chief Magistrate, one who is odious to at least nine-tenths of the whole community.

*Wash. Republican.*

CAROLINIAN:
SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, NORTH-CAROLINA.
October 28, 1823.

## INTELLIGENCE.

### LATEST FROM SPAIN.

The brig *Catherine Rogers*, arrived at New-York, in 30 days from Gibraltar, brings papers of that place of the 2d of September inclusive, from which it appears, that our doubts respecting the surrender of Corunna to the French, were well founded, notwithstanding the official bulletin, in the Paris papers, announcing that a convention had been signed on the 14th of August. Corunna as well as Cadiz continued faithful to the Constitution down to the beginning of September. The French had made some attempts against Cadiz on the 25th August, but they were compelled to retire with considerable loss. A meeting of general officers and other persons of rank was about to be held, at which the Duke del Infantado was expected to be present. Nothing is said about the bombardment. General Lauriston's division, which had proceeded to Tarifa, had sustained some loss, which rendered it necessary for him to retire to Algeciras. A private letter, dated Gibraltar, September 3d, states the loss of the French in this repulse at 800 men. The writer adds, "Malaga is in a dreadful state at present; the commander has made a requisition of $100,000 of the merchants—several who refused to pay, have been sent to prison, among them the American Consul, and several have been shot. The English frigate Tribune is to proceed from here to bring the English merchants from that place."

Sir Robert Wilson left Gibraltar for Malaga on the 2d September; and on the preceding day Gen. Zayas and the other officers, who had been arrested by Riego and sent on ship board, arrived at Gibraltar.

It thus appears by the latest accounts from the Peninsula, that there is no reason for believing that the French will succeed in their attempt to subjugate Spain. On the contrary, the brave and determined resistance which they meet with at every point, justifies the opinion we have all along maintained, that the enemies of the Constitutional system will fail in their object. Their career of bribery has apparently been arrested, and unless the Duke d'Angouleme is possessed of more skill than the former generals of France, we should not be surprised if, in a few days, he had concluded a treaty disgraceful to those who had placed him at the head of the expedition, or retraced his march across the Ebro.—[*Even. Post.*

NEW YORK, OCT. 6.

We have received by the Catharine Rodgers, a letter from Gibraltar, dated Sept. 3, which states that the French had been repulsed at Tariffa, with the loss, it was reported, of 800 men. The writer adds, "Malaga is in a dreadful state at present; the commander has made a requisition of 100,000 dollars of the merchants—several who refused to pay, have been sent to prison, among them the American Consul, and several have been shot. The English frigate Tribune is to proceed from here to bring the English merchants from that place.—*Mer. Adv.*

OCTOBER 7.

We yesterday received a letter from Gibraltar stating that the American Consul, among others, was imprisoned at Malaga, in consequence of refusing to pay a sum of money required by the Spanish commander at that place. Although the letter came from a gentleman in whose statements we place great confidence, we could hardly credit the account; but find there are other letters in town which not only confirm the fact, but add that all the foreign Consuls in Malaga were in prison. The sum demanded of Mr. Barrell, our Cousul, is stated to have been 3000 dollars. Of the Swedish Consul, $10,000 was demanded, &c. *ibid.*

OCTOBER 9.

*Portugal.*—A gentleman of this city has received a letter from his friend at Lisbon *without signature*, but known by the handwriting, dated August 14, which says—"I am sorry to tell you, that since I wrote you by the Mentor, nothing but persecutions have taken place. Respectable men have been put in dungeons for the *crime* of receiving letters from their friends abroad, which allude to the politics of this country; in fact one cannot open his mouth. It was for this reason, I said in my last, I did not wish to trust to the casualties of letters. *I hope, ere long, to be able to write and express my mind at large.*" *Ibid.*

A public dinner was given at Liverpool on the 25th of August, at which were present Mr. Secretary Canning, Mr. Huskisson, Lord G. Bentinck, Mr. Hughes, Charge d'Affairs from the United States to Sweden, and many other persons of distinction. In the course of the evening, Mr. Canning proposed as a toast, the health of the representative of the American Government, who was then on his way to Sweden. The toast was accompanied by Mr. C. with a short address, highly complimentary to the U. States. "It appears to me," said Mr. C. "that the relative position of two such States, [alluding to the United States and Great Britain] is not wholly unlike that which occasionally occurs in families; where a child having perhaps displeased a parent,—a daughter for instance, in contracting a connexion offensive to that parent's feelings, some estrangement would for a while necessarily ensue; but after a lapse of time, the irritation is forgotten, the force of blood still prevails, and the daughter and the mother stand together against the world." The toast was drank with great applause, and Mr. Hughes, after expressing his sentiments on the occasion, proposed as a toast, "the Town of Liverpool and the United States of America; their Trade and their Friendship: may they all go on increasing." On the morning of the same day Mr. C. Mr. H. and other persons of distinction, had accompanied Mr. Hughes on a visit to the American ship Canada, Captain Macey, in which he had arrived a few days previous. *Charleston Courier.*

### FROM SMYRNA.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 9.—The fast sailing brig Torpedo, Captain Chandler, arrived here yesterday afternoon in the short passage of 47 days from Smyrna.

To the politeness of the owners of the Torpedo we are indebted for Smyrna papers to the 14th of August inclusive. The paper of the last date announces that that city enjoyed the most perfect tranquillity.

Capt. Chandler states, that respecting the Greeks and Turks, there were daily reports in favor of both. The Greeks were in entire possession of the Morea, excepting the strong fortress of Petras, in the gulf of Lepanto, where there is at present a numerous Turkish fleet. The Greek fleets were at Ipsara and Hydra—at this latter island they were to meet on the 22d August, where great preparations were said to be making to form a desperate attack on the Turkish fleet, and it was supposed that a great number of boats were to be sent in along with fire ships. There is no doubt that the Greeks are much more forward than ever. A few days before the Torpedo left Smyrna, there was a report that a 74, two frigates, and a sloop (English) had arrived at Corfu with three of the chief Greeks on board, from whence it is said they were going up to the Turkish fleet.

### FROM THE BRAZILS.

The ship Panthea, on her passage from Rio Janeiro for Boston, spoke on the 11th September, the English brig Shamrock, from Para, which reported that one of the Brazilian squadron, under the orders of Cochrane, had arrived there, and stated that nearly all the northern provinces had taken sides with the Emperor, in consequence of the news from Portugal, of the downfall of the Constitution.

BALTIMORE, OCT. 8.—By the schooner Col. Ramsay, Smith, arrived here last evening in 22 days from St. Jago de Cuba, we learn that Gen. Morales and his army were still at that place, and that a contribution had been levied upon the inhabitants for their support. [*Amer.*

It is supposed that upwards of four hundred souls perished in the gale at Valparaiso, (S. America,) in July last.

### NEGRO INSURRECTION.

Extract of a letter dated St. Thomas, Sept. 4.

"You will have heard before this of the terrible dust that there has been in the island of Demerara. The negroes rose to the amount of 3000, and gave regular battle to the King's troops; they made a desperate attempt to cut off a detachment of the 21st regiment as it was coming up, but they were defeated by the very gallant conduct of a lieutenant who commanded the division. The 21st West India Regiment and Georgetown Militia of Cavalry, were all engaged in the affray, and behaved uncommonly well. The tumult was not quelled when the express left Demerara, but there is every reason to hope that it is so by this time, as a strong re-inforcement was immediately embarked at Barbadoes for the scene of action."

A letter, received in New-York by way of St. Thomas, states that on the 23d of August, an action took place in the East part of Demerara, between a body of 2000 well armed negroes, and the troops of that province, when the blacks were defeated and dispersed with the loss of about 150 in killed.

*M. Belzoni.*—We are concerned to state the failure of M. Belzoni's intended journey across Mount Atlas to Tombuctoo. By a letter from that traveller, dated Gibraltar, 20th June, he states his having met with an unexpected stop to his progress from the Emperor of Morocco, through whose country he wished to pass. Mr. B. attributes his failure to some intrigues, but adds, "they are wofully mistaken who think they can turn me back with one blow. The only consequence of this reverse is, that, owing to what I have gathered of information, I shall be able to proceed with better prospects in another quarter; and by the time you will receive this, I shall probably be one-third of my journey farther south than I have been in my last route."

*Com. Chron.*

By accounts from Georgia, it appears that an immense quantity of *cotton* will be destroyed in that state by the *ROT.*

### DIVISION OF ROWAN.

Nothing more strikingly exhibits the illiberal jealousy of our Eastern brethren on the Convention question, than the fact that almost every member from that section of the State who voted for the division of Rowan, has been beaten in the late election, on the grounds of that vote.—How does this look? The people of Rowan had urged their grievances on the Legislature for nearly thirty years in succession, with unavailing efforts. The western members, it is true, always voted for their petitions; but the power rested with the eastern men, and they always turned a deaf ear to the voice of justice. At the last session, however, a number of the best informed and most liberal of the eastern representation, acting under a sense of moral duty, voted for the division. They expected at the time, that they were furnishing weapons for the illiberal demagogues at home to work upon the ignorant with; but like honest legislators, they determined to sacrifice popularity on the altar of *justice*. Their expectations were realized; their votes on that question were rung through their counties against them, and they were beaten at the election. But it was generally only the votes of the ignorant and prejudiced that they lost; for we learn that their public conduct was approved by the enlightened and liberal minded part of their fellow citizens. An honest man would rather fall in a good cause, than rise in a bad one. These gentlemen were too honest to smother their sense of justice and equal rights, for the sake of an ephemeral popularity. With minds capable of bearing up against all the fury of infatuated prejudice, they have pure hands and clear consciences. Their constituents will suffer much more in the loss of their services, than they will in not going to the Legislature. In the representation from the eastern section of the state, there are, every session, a number of men of talents, intelligence and liberality; the others are mostly pertinacious and illiberal in their prejudices. Those from that section who voted for the division of Rowan, were of the former class; and we will venture to say, where an exchange has been made, it is for the worse.

When we see such consequences follow a vote for the division of a county, what can we expect from our eastern brethren on the great and important question of the call of a Convention?

### CASUALTY.

The coroner, Mr. Howard, was called on Saturday, the 16th inst. to summons a jury and hold an inquest on the body of a female, found on the preceding Friday, in an unoccupied dwelling house about six miles below this town. The corpse appeared to be that of a woman of fifty years of age. It was found by some people who were examining the premises with a view of removing a family there.

It appeared that the poor woman had picked up some rags, and made a bed (or nest) of them, on which she had been lying; but as she was found in a corner of the house, off from the bed of rags, almost entirely denuded, it is supposed she must have writhed and struggled a good deal, during the paroxysms of suffering immediately preceding the extinction of life.

No traces have yet been discovered, that are likely to lead to a developement of the name or character of the deceased.

### WIDOWS.....*again.*

The American Recorder, printed in the town of Washington, N. C. mentions that there are *forty four* widows in that town, which contains a population of only about 1000 souls. This beats Salisbury. But in neither place does this fact justly afford any evidence of the unhealthiness of the town. It is the natural effects of an extraordinary union of causes; and as such, is as deserving of publicity as any other *curious* thing.

We are so much crowded this week, that we are unable to notice the proceedings at the late meeting of the Bible Society.

### PAST.

Thursday, the 6th of November next, has been set apart by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, as a day of public humiliation, fasting and prayer.

### "COMMON SENSE."

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

*Mr. Editor:* I have noticed in your paper, several successive essays on the subject of the Convention, signed "Common Sense." From the very grave and potential manner in which the writer introduces himself to the public, it was to have been expected that he had something new and imposing to say. Instead, however, of this, we find a considerable part of what he has said altogether foreign from a just application to the subject; and the rest of his remarks a mere reiteration of what has so often before been said, sung, and written in the East—a repetition of the old quack-trick, of emptying physic from one phial into another, with a new label.

The writer, by way of apprising the world of the great work before him, opens with the information, "that the subject of the Convention is the order of the day, and that it principally engrosses the attention of the community." But unfortunately it would seem the community is entirely wrong, and it remains for his superior wisdom to bring them "to a correct understanding." He very modestly adds, further, "that the current of public opinion is strongly against *me*," and that there is great danger of his being overwhelmed in it: yet he does not regard personal consequences, *provided* he only can save "his country in this her day of trial." Generous martyr!! He is willing to be overwhelmed by the tide of public sentiment, if he can only *write:*

"*Condemn'd by fate and his stars, to write.*"

And what has he written?

After having thus introduced himself, with as much solemnity as though he were about to reveal to the benighted world the newly-discovered secret of perpetul motion,* he enters upon the great work before him—*namely*, to prove that the *community* is altogether wrong, and that HE is right.

In all controversies, whether written or verbal, much time and words may be saved by putting aside every thing that does not strictly relate to the point, and by coming at once to the question in dispute. Let us endeavor to do so with the lucubrations of "Common Sense."

The first ground that "Common Sense" takes for the purpose of showing off his logic, is the *inequality of representation;* or, the allegation that a *minority*, under the existing Constitution, can rule the *majority*. This he denies, and admits, in turn. We will state him fairly, by giving his own words: he says, "Before entering into the merits of the proposed alterations, it would seem necessary to examine some defects *ascribed* to the existing Constitution. Among the most prominent of these is the following, viz: That under the existing Constitution, a minority *may* and *do* govern a majority, which is held to be highly *anti-republican*," &c. &c. It is the affirmative of this proposition that is asserted by the friends of a Convention, and "Common Sense" states it for the express purpose of refutation. How does he disprove it? by figures, facts, and arguments? No; take his own words: "It is *admitted*, that in theory a minority may govern a majority; but in practice, it is contended that it very *rarely*, if ever, occurs." *First*, then, as to theory: Even this writer, with all his prejudices, cannot deny that the aristocratical principle of the *few* governing the *many*, does exist in the present Constitution. How could he deny it, when the late *census* stares him full in the face, and shows the fact? When that *census* shows that the following counties, to wit: Washington, Jones, Green, Chowan, Brunswick, Columbus, Tyrrel, Martin, Lenoir, Hyde, Gates, Carteret, Beaufort, Bladen, Bertie, Camden, Currituck, Franklin, Hertford, Moore, Northampton, Nash, New Hanover, Onslow, Pitt, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Warren, Wayne, Person, Richmond and Ashe, in number 32, and all eastern counties but one, containing only 142,000 souls, or less than one-third of the free population of the state, send a *majority* of members to the Legislature; while the other two-thirds of the population send the *minority*. Again: We see there are 12 counties in the West, that contain 144,000 souls, one-third of the population of the State, that only send 36 members, while the same population in the East sends 96. Other examples could be multiplied, were it necessary. But says "Common Sense," this is only in theory, and rarely occurs in practice; that is, he *admits* that a *principle* does exist in the Constitution, by the operation of which the minority of 1-3 *can* control the majority of 2-3; but he puts in a salvo, by saying it *rarely* occurs in practice. To unprejudiced minds, this admission at once gives up the question; for a Constitution is an instrument fixing fundamental *principles;* and certainly the instrument must be defective and anti-republican while it contains a principle which gives the minority the control over the majority. It is no argument to my mind that the operation of the principle but rarely occurs; for a free people, jealous of their just rights, it is enough to know that a majority may oppress the minority; for the history of every age teaches us that power never yet has been placed in the hands of the few, but the many have felt the abuse of it. Correct principles are everything in Government. It is just as important for a correct practice to follow incorrect principles, as it is for a pure stream to flow from a muddy source. Reason and experience teach us this truth. Hence it was, that our forefathers did not throw off the British yoke at once on account of the oppressions they actually felt, but because the British government had put principles unjust and dangerous in their practices. It was not for the pitiful tax of 3d. the pound of tea, that the war commenced; for not one man in a thousand, at that day, ever drank tea; but it was against the *principle* they fought. It was for principle that our British ancestors at Runny-mead, stood out against the tyrant *John*, and wrung from him the glorious instrument of Magna-Charta. And it is for principle, that the people of Europe are now struggling against those *minorities* that hold power with an iron grasp. In short, let the people of any nation give up *principle*, and they will soon have but little remaining worth contending for.

If, then, we could not point to a single exercise of this unjust principle, still the reasonable apprehensions for the future, would amply justify the West in demanding a Convention, to expunge it from the Constitution. But we can show examples where this principle has been practised—where the minority have ruled the majority. Indeed, this writer does not pretend to deny the fact; he only "strongly doubts it."

If it be true, as report says, that "Common Sense" is from the pen of a person who has had some experience in the Legislature, he certainly will have candour enough to admit, that there do exist in that body two separate and distinct interests, called the *Eastern* and *Western:* that the Eastern party have a majority of members in the Legislature, though they represent only about 1-3 of the free people of the State; and that the Western members compose a minority, though they represent nearly or quite 2-3 of the people. Further, that these parties on certain occasions, are as distinctly marked as ever were the old political parties. Now no man of candour and of common intelligence, either in the East or West, will deny, though "Common Sense" may, that not a session has elapsed, since the close of the war, in which some one or more questions have not occurred on which the two parties were arrayed against each other, each voting together in a body.

That a people may be agrieved, not only by the enacting of unjust laws, but also by the *refusal* on the part of the majority of the Legislature to pass proper ones, is a proposition too evident to require illustration. Then, can the writer in question deny that the eastern party has often refused the passage of measures essential to the interest and happiness of citizens of the West? Take, for instance, the divisions of counties; and for a particular example, that of an adjoining county, Rowan. For how many years in succession did not the people of Rowan petition the Legislature for a redress of their grievances, both of a local and political nature? The Western members always voted *for*, the Eastern always *against*, their prayer. This case does not lose its force by the fact, that at the last session our sister county was divided. It is well understood, that the result was brought about by a combination of circumstances, that may never again occur. But we have not only seen the members of the East act together on particular measures of legislation; we have often witnessed the same spirit prevailing in the elections exercised by the Legislature. Can it be denied that the senatorial election, at the last session, was cried on eastern feelings? The votes of each candidate were known, and it was at the time ascertained, by actual calculation, that those who voted for the successful candidate did not represent but a fraction more than 1-3 of the people of the State. Again; it comes to the writer of this, from good authority, that a high military office, at the last session, was filled on the same principle; with this peculiarity, that the office was in the West, and the votes that filled it were in the east. Again; it will not be disputed, that the Speaker of the House of Commons at the last session, was also appointed under the influence of eastern feelings and prejudices, and a few weeks will shew that the presiding officer of the next Commons will be chosen on the same principles. Were it deemed necessary, still further examples could be furnished, but it is presumed these are sufficient.

I will now leave it to the candid reader to say, whether I have not shown that the *minority* in the Legislature does control the *majority;* not only in theory, but in *practice*. Indeed it would seem from the following quotation, that "Common Sense" himself almost gives up the argument; for he evidently tries to justify it by a similar defect in the new Constitution. He says, "If, however, such an occurrence, (viz, the minority ruling the majority) has taken place, it will be easy to prove, by undeniable facts, that the same thing may happen under the remedy proposed by the friends of Convention to cure the defect; viz the principle of federal numbers." Here, indeed, is something new! The next Constitution is to be based on the principle of federal numbers! It is presumed that the writer of "Common Sense" must have received this information from his friend the "Indian Missionary," for certain it is that the proceedings of the friends of Convention at Raleigh hold out no such idea. If though he may have made this discovery through super-human means, he is still pleased to offer us tangible reasons for it. Let us, then, see how he proves that the principle of federal numbers is to be the basis of the new Constitution. His argument, nearly in his own words, drawn into the form of a syllogism, is as follows:

"The friends of Convention, in their meeting at Raleigh, recommended that the delegates to meet in November next, be chosen one for every 5,000 federal numbers.

But, this arrangement has been highly extolled by many of the corresponding committees."

Ergo I hazard but little in asserting that it is the *intended* base for the future *representation* in the Legislature of North Carolina. If there are any who suspect that this is not a fair representation of his argument, I ask them to turn to the first No. of Common Sense," in the Western Carolinian of the 15th July, and examine for themselves. These, then, are his "undeniable facts." It is a logic almost equal to that by which Jack, the

* *This allusion to* perpetual motion *may require a note of explanation; mostly, however, for the benefit of the Eastern reader. It is not very long since there appeared in our county Town a venerable looking stranger; an old man, "whose locks were silver'd o'er with age;" who was returning from his missionary labors among the savages, for the purpose, as he said, of making known to his white brethren the revelation of a great secret from Heaven—the long hidden secret of* perpetual motion! *that Heaven, in a vision, had revealed it to him. As a proof of this miracle, he exhibited the plans and drawings of the secret; and as soon as he had removed all doubts of its divine origin, he proposed* SELLING *on very advantageous terms. A company was accordingly formed of a few select friends, and the purchase made. The great discovery soon took wind, and persons flocked in to examine the wondrous plan of* Perpetual Motion! *The company (of which the reputed author of "Common Sense" was one) all believed that it came from* Heaven; *there were others, however, who suspected that it came from* Redheiffer; *and some were so destitute of "common sense" as to believe that it came from the d***l! Perhaps by this time our friend "common sense" can remove all doubts, and bring the "*COMMUNITY *to a correct understanding."*

school-boy, proved to his father that two ducks were three; and by the same sophism, we might prove that "Common Sense" himself is a goose. But however conclusive these kind of arguments may be to those who assume the *name* of *Common Sense*, they cannot mislead those who really *possess* that valuable commodity.

I deny that one word appears in the proceedings of the friends of Convention, to show that federal numbers was intended by them as the basis of the new constitution; but it evidently is the foundation of some deep calculations of "Common Sense;" and it is almost a pity to knock his stilts from under him. He will, however, excuse us from thumbing over the almanack to examine his figures, "as to the operation of federal numbers in the present congressional districts of this State," for this plain reason, that such a calculation has nothing to do with the question. What this writer has said on the subjects of "equal rights," and the "biennial meeting of the Legislature," shall be briefly noticed in a subsequent communication. A CONVENTIONIST.

## U. S. SENATOR *from* TENNESSEE.

KNOXVILLE, (TENN.) OCT. 10.

On Wednesday the 1st, both branches of the Legislature of this State met in the Representative hall for the purpose of electing a Senator to Congress to supply the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of service of the Hon. John Williams. The candidates in nomination were, Hon. John Williams and General Andrew Jackson. All the members of the Legislature were present, and on counting the votes, the following was the result:

| | |
|---|---|
| Jackson | 35 |
| Williams | 25 |
| Jackson's majority | 10 |

On no similar occasion, perhaps, since the organization of the state, has there been more interest excited, than on the present. The friends of each contended with much solicitude for their favorite candidate, though all was conducted in harmony. [*Register.*

*Delaware.*—Samuel Paynter was last week elected Governor of the State of Delaware, after a stormy canvass, by a majority of 300 votes over Mr. Hazzard, the Republican candidate.—*Nat. Intel.*

*Pardon.*—The Edenton Gazette, of the 14th inst. states that negro *Lavinia*, who was convicted of poisoning her master Mr. *Samuel Skinner*, of Washington county, and sentenced to be hung on Friday last, has received a pardon from his Excellency the Governor.

At the late commencement of the Cincinnati College, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the Hon. JOHN M'LEAN, Post Master General, and on the Rev. HORACE HOLLEY, President of Transylvania University.
*Wash. Repub.*

It gives us great pleasure in finding the new post master general's circular has done much good: Notwithstanding the bad arrangements in running the mail through this state, we get our papers earlier, and in better order than before. Formerly, some of the contractors cared but little whether the mail was carried *over or under water*, so they arrived in time—now they can have a bear-skin mounted over the bags—this looks like doing business.
*Mississippi Gazette.*

The celebrated English *radical*, Mr. Hunt, was lately grossly insulted at Chester, England. He was invited as to a professed meeting of his political brethren, and attended with alacrity; when he was ushered into a *kitchen*, among a collection of his political enemies, where he was abused in toasts and remarks.

The English and American vessels in the harbor of Alexandria, displayed their flags at half mast, yesterday, as a tribute of respect to our gallant and lamented fellow-townsman captain Watson, and lt. Hammersley, late of the U. S. navy.
*Herald.*

We are requested by the friends of the late Mrs. Vanhorne, to state that the account which we copied from the Evening Post of her having died of yellow fever in consequence of washing some feathers from a bed which had been thrown overboard from a vessel at the quarantine, was incorrect. They state that the woman died of typhus fever, and that the story of the feathers was fabricated.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv. 29th ult.*

The St. Louis Republican announces the arrival at that place of the Rambler, Captain Bruce, from Port St. Anthony, Upper Mississippi. Among the passengers were two Swiss families from Earl Selkirk's establishment, on the Red river of Hudson's Bay. The colony of Swiss and Scots are about to evacuate Earl Selkirk's settlement. They complain of the severity of the winters, and constant dread of Indian outrage. A battle had recently been fought between the Sacs and Sioux nations of Indians. There were but a few killed and wounded on each side.

*Information Wanted.*—James Savage left York county, Pennsylvania, about 30 years ago, and came to this state; but the place of his residence is at present unknown. If the said James Savage or any of his heirs be living, and will make known their place of residence at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder, they may hear of something to their advantage.
*Hillsboro' N. C. Sept.* 16, 1823.

*Contest for honors.*—The St. Louis Enquirer states, that the Governor and Lt. Governor of Missouri were both absent; and an animating contest was going on between Mr. Emmons, President of the Senate, and Mr. Geyer, Speaker of the House of Representatives, which of them should exercise the functions of the chief magistrate pro tempore. The dispute seemed likely to continue until the return of the Governor.

*Military*.....Several new and valuable Rifle Corps have lately been raised in Baltimore, composed almost entirely of young men, fully and very elegantly equipped. The following are the names of the five companies: The *Fayette*, *Morgan*, *Marion*, *Jackson* and *Forsythe*, riflemen.

A post-rider, by the name of H. Leggett, about 15 years of age, who lately stole letters from the Marlborough (S. C.) mail, was apprehended a few days since. He made a full confession of the theft, and is now in safe keeping at Chesterfield Court-House. [*Raleigh Star.*

A diabolical attempt was made on the evening of the 22d ult. to set fire to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Philadelphia. The Directors have offered a reward of $100 for the discovery of the incendiary.

*Warranty of a Wife.*—A verdict of 800*l* damages was recently rendered in Dublin, in a suit for deceit in recommending a wife to the plaintiff. The wife recommended was sister-in-law to the defendant, by whom she was pregnant at the time of marriage.

*FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Oct.* 16.

Cotton, 13 to 14½; flour, fine, 5; superfine, 5½; wheat, 96 a 98; whiskey, 40 a 42; peach brandy, 50 a 62½; apple do. 40 to 45; corn, 40 to 45; bacon, 10 a 12½; salt, Turks Island, 85 a 90, per 100 bushels; molasses, 40 to 45; sugar, muscovado, 9 to 10; coffee, prime, green, 29 to 31; 2d and 3d quality, 28 to 29; tea, hyson, 1 25; flax-seed 75; tallow, 8a 9; beeswax, 30 a 32; rice, 3 50 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, $4 75 to 5 25, pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 2 75 a 3 50; manufactured, 5 to 20 pr. cwt.

*CHERAW PRICES, Sept.* 25.

Cotton, 10 to 13 cts.; Flour, new per barrel, 5 a 6; old 4 to 5½; Corn, bush, 50 to 60 cts. Oats, 35 to 40 cts.; Peas, 65 to 75 cts.; Whiskey, gal. 40 to 45 cts.; Apple Brandy, 40 to 45; Tobacco, 3 to 4; Beeswax, lb. 30 cts.; Tallow, 6 to 7 cts.; Bacon, 9 to 12 cts.; Lard, 7 to 10 cts. Butter, 10 to 20 cts.; Bagging, 32 to 35 cts.; Iron, 5 to 6 dols.; Salt, bush. 1 dol.; Sugar, 7 to 12 dols; Coffee, lb. 28 to 30 cts.; Twine, lb. 50 cts.; Molasses, 40 to 50.

*Cotton*—Some prime lots of new crop, from the neighborhood, have sold this week at 14 a 14½ cts—Old crop steady at our quotations above.

*CHARLESTON PRICES, Sept.* 29.

Cotton, S. Island, 24 to 30, stained do. 12 to 16; Santee, 19 to 20; short staple, 14 to 16; Rice, prime, 3¾; inferior to good, 2¾ to 3½; Whiskey, (Penn.) 33 to 35 cts.; N. E. Rum, 37 to 38; Apple Brandy, 33 to 34 cts.; Tobacco, Kentucky, Georgia, Fayetteville, &c. 2½ to 4; Beeswax, 31 to 32 cents; Tallow, 8 to 9; Beef, Boston Mess, 11; No. 1, 9; prime & No. 2, 6 to 7½; Mackarel, No. 2, 5; No. 3, 3½; Bacon, 8 to 9 cts.; Hams, 8 to 9; Lard, 9 to 10; Bagging, Dundee & Inverness, (42 inch) 32 to 33 cts.; Cogniac Brandy, 1 15 to 1 25 per gal.; Holland Gin, 100 to 110 cts. per gallon; Iron, Russia & Swedes, 4 to 4½ 100 lbs.; English 3¾; Salt, Liverpool coarse, 62½ cts. per bushel; Turks Island, 55 a 60; Sugar, Havana White, 11 to 13; Brown, 8½ to 8¾; Muscovado, 7½ to 9; St. Croix (prime) 10; N. Orleans, prime, 9 to 9¾; Inferior, 7 to 8; Refined Loaf Sugar, 16 to 20; Coffee, best green, 25 a 25½. Inferior to good, 22 to 24; Hyson Tea, 95 to 105 cts. per lb.; Rum, Jam. 87½ cts.; West India, 65; Molasses, (W. I.) 28 to 30 cts.; Black Pepper, 20 to 21; Pimento, 28 a 30.

N. Carolina Bank Bills, 3½ a 4 per cdet dis.; Georgia, 3¾ a 4 do.

*Cottons*—Uplands of the new crop go off as they arrive, which is only in small parcels, at 16 to 17 cents, principally for Northern manufactures. The remnant of the old crop are heavy at 13 to 15 cents.

*DIED,*

In this town, on Saturday morning last, after a short illness, Captain *John Smith*, in the 46th year of his age.

At his residence, six miles east of Salisbury, on the 20th inst. after a lingering disease, Mr. *John Kern*, sen. in the 80th year of his age. He has left an aged companion, (with whom he had lived in "peace and quietness" fifty-four years) and a respectable family of children, to lament the loss of a kind husband and indulgent father. Mr. Kern was a good citizen and worthy man, in all the relations of life; at an early age he was admitted into full communion with the church of Christ, and continued a faithful servant till his death.

At his residence in Henry county, Alabama, on Saturday, the 20th Sept. last, the Hon. *Henry Y. Webb*, one of the Judges of the Superior Courts in that State, after a lingering illness of sixteen days.

He was holding court at Erie, when first attacked by the billious fever; he set off, as soon as possible, for home, and arrived at his residence the second day of his indisposition; where he was confined to that bed from whence he rose no more. He has left a very affectionate wife and five small children, to mourn with many relations and friends their irreparable loss. To write a lengthy eulogy is unnecessary, as all who knew him, knew him but to love and respect him. He was long a practitioner at the bar of this district, and was one of the first appointed to fill the judicial chair in the State of Alabama. He possessed the esteem and friendship of all who knew him; he was a fond and loving husband, a tender and indulgent parent, an obliging neighbor, and an honorable man. He died with the full assurance of heaven, and with the hope of arriving at the happy land "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest." His last wishes were, that his children should be taught to love the Lord, and "remember their creator in the days of their youth." [COMMUNICATED.

*Lincolnton, N. C. Oct.* 13, 1823.

On the 5th day of August last, at Jackson, in the state of Louisiana, *Hugh W. Hill*, Esq. Judge of the Parish of Feliciana, in the 35th year of his age. A friend who sketches this notice, to the tribute of a tear to his memory, would add a few words commemorative of his virtues, that others might be induced to follow his example. He was born in Iredell county, where he also received his education. Of an enterprising and ardent mind, and from his infancy taught the value of morality and Religion, he exhibited in his luminous course the correctness of the wise man's observation, that "a child trained up in the way in which he should go, will not, when he is old, depart from it." Before he went to the west, his active zeal in support of morality, his warm generosity to his friends, and his insatiable thirst for knowledge, marked him as no ordinary character, and endeared him to his friends and acquaintances, and such continued to be the course he pursued after he left us. A friend, giving an account of his death, says: "Mr. Hill has left a chasm in our society. The purity and uprightness of his character was a shining example to the public; obscenity, vulgarity, and impiety, were frowned into silence in his presence. He gave no countenance to vice in any form, and paid no court to any of its votaries; yet he was the most popular man in the parish. No young man ever associated with him one day, without being stimulated to become more wise. To his aged parents and numerous friends, this dispensation of Providence may appear afflictive, and even severe, as he was in the prime of life, and in a course of active usefulness. But not on this occasion to allege the divine sovereignty and his absolute right to dispose of his creatures as pleases him, let the friends of Mr. Hill remember, that in another state of existence there will be a more ample field for the display of all the intellect and all the virtue of their deceased relative and friend, than this world affords. Associated there with kindred spirits, and occupied in pursuits entirely congenial to his nature, his bliss is complete, and the ways of God are justified in his removal from a world of trial and sufferings, to a state of complete and unalterable felicity. [COMMUNICATED.

In Iredell county, at the house of his father, on the 12th inst. Mr. *Rufus Feimster*, a young man of unexceptionable character and respectability.

Departed this life, on the 12th of October, 1823, in Mecklenburg county, North-Carolina, Mrs. *Dinah Hartt*, widow of the late Gen. David Hartt, decd. Mrs. Hartt had been for several years in a consumptive habit, and for the last nine months chiefly confined to her chamber. In all the trying scenes of her sore affliction, she testified humble resignation to the divine will; and a few hours before she expired, expressed a well grounded hope in her Redeemer, and a longing desire to enter into the joys of her Lord. She left four weeping childen, and a numerous kindred, who will long mourn their loss, [COMMUNICATED.


## Schoolmaster Wanted.

WE, in the vicinity of the subscriber, three miles east of Salisbury, are desirous of establishing an English SCHOOL, for spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic. We have the opportunity of two vacant school-houses. Any gentleman of steady habits, in whom we can confide, will meet with good encouragement.—For further particulars, apply to the subscriber.
*Oct.* 25, 1823 H. C. KERN, *Oak Grove.*

## Pocket Book Lost.

THE subscriber has lost a common sized red morocco pocket-book; he had it out of his pocket about sun-set on Saturday evening last, in the town of Salisbury. It had about $20 in money in it, and a number of notes of hand on different persons; one is against Isaiah Dubose, of Darlington, S. C.; another given by a Mr. Fleuit to Samuel Fultin; and others that are not remembered. There was a $10 bill in it, on the Bank of Cape Fear, with one end torn off and fastened with either sealing-wax or a wafer. A reward of $15 will be given for the pocket book, on its delivery to the subscriber, or the printer in Salisbury. FRANCIS FULTIN.
*October* 27, 1823. 3t79

## The Militia Laws.

THOSE Militia Officers who have expressed a wish to be possessed of the militia laws, can now be supplied with the latest revisal of them, by applying at the printing-office.

## Catawba Land for Sale.

206 ACRES on the Catawba, two miles north of Beatiesford, inferior to none on the River for the production of corn, cotton, wheat, and the various other productions of our country. Also, another small tract, of about 130 acres, whereon I now live; on which there is an excellent cotton-gin and screws. For terms apply to the subscriber, two and a half miles south-west from Beatiesford.
ROBT. ABERNATHY, Jr.
*October* 15, 1823. 3t79

## Yadkin Navigation Company.

A MEETING of the President and Directors of this company, will be held at the house of William H. Slaughter, in the Town of Salisbury, on Tuesday, the 18th of November next. Also, a general meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the same place on Thursday, the 20th of November next, being the Tuesday and Thursday of Rowan county court.
A. D. MURPHEY, *President.*
*October* 22, 1823. 4t80

## Estate of Thomas Hinshaw.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator to the estate of Thomas Hinshaw, dec'd. of Randolph county, takes this method to call upon all those who are indebted to the estate of said Hinshaw, to make payment; also notifies all such as have claims upon said estate, to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise they will be debarred of recovery.
JESSE HINSHAW, *Adm'r.*
*Sept.* 30, 1823. 3t77

## Valuable Lands for Sale,

*Under a decree of the Court of Equity, for the county of Stokes.*

IN obedience to a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Stokes, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court-House in Germanton, on the eighth day of December next, being the Monday of the County Court, *First*, the following tracts of Land, late the property of John Zimmerman, sen. dec'd. for the benefit of his creditors:

The first containing three hundred and ten acres, more or less, under improvement, lying in Stokes county, on the main road leading from Salem by Hagy's to Salisbury, about six miles from the first place, on the south fork of Muddy creek, adjoining Henry Shore and others.

The second containing one hundred and eight acres, more or less, under improvement, lying in the county of Davidson, on the above road, on Reedy creek, adjoining Doctor Mataw and others, at present in the tenancy of Christian Zimmerman.

The third containing forty acres, more or less, lying in the county of Davidson, adjoining Jacob Mock, Jacob Crater and others.

Also, the following Lands, late the property of John Hauser, dec'd. for the benefit of his widow and heirs at law.

First, three adjoining tracts, under improvement, containing seventy-six acres, more or less, lying in the county of Stokes, on the road leading from Salem by Rippel's to Salisbury, four miles from the first place, adjoining Philip Rothrock and others.

Secondly, a tract containing fifty-five acres, more or less, near the above, on the waters of Muddy creek, adjoining Philip and Geo. Rothrock and others.

All the above lands will be sold on a credit of one year and six months, the six months to carry interest, the purchasers giving bonds with approved security. Should no sale be effected the first day, of the whole or part, the sale will be postponed from day to day, agreeably to law. Attendance will be given by the Clark and Master of said Court. Test,
JOHN C. BLUM, *C. M. E.*
*Stokes county, Oct.* 23, 1823. 6t82

## Lands for Sale,

*Under a decree of the Court of Equity of Rowan County.*

BY virtue of sundry decrees of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, made at October term, 1823, I will expose to public sale, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Wednesday the 10th of December next, the following valuable tracts of Land, viz: One tract near Alexander Long's mill, not far from the mouth of Grant's creek, containing 98 acres; one other tract adjoining the lands of William Smith and Alexander Long, containing 91 acres; one other tract on the Yadkin river, below the mouth of Crane creek, containing 115 acres; three other tracts adjoining the last mentioned tract, containing together 59½ acres; also, four lots lying in the great north square of the town of Salisbury, known and described in the plan of said town by Nos. 19, 20, 60 and 65: The above property belongs to the heirs at law of the late Alexander Frohock.

Also, at the same time and place, a tract of Land lying on the waters of Hunting creek, in the Forks of the Yadkin, adjoining the lands of Samuel Little, Baker Johnston and others, containing by estimation 222½ acres, belonging to the heirs at law of George Brandon, dec'd.

Also, at the same time and place, a tract of Land lying on the Yadkin river, adjoining the lands of Nathaniel Peebles, Willey Ellis, James Orrel, and others, containing 250 acres, more or less; and belonging to the heirs at law of Joshua Cayton, dec'd.

Also, at the same time and place, a tract of Land lying on the waters of Dutch Second creek, bounded by the lands of Michael Hoffman, John Trexler, and others, and containing 221 acres, be the same more or less, belonging to the heirs at law of John Pasinger, dec'd.

Also, at the same time and place, a tract of Land lying on a branch of Second creek, commonly called the Walnut Branch, adjoining the lands of George and Henry Robison, containing 200 acres, and belonging to the heirs at law of Margaret Robison, dec'd.

A credit of twelve and eighteen months will be given for the purchase money, on each of the above tracts of Land.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold another tract, lying on the Waters of Wethero's creek, joining the Iredell line, and adjoining the lands of Neil M'Kay, James Houston, David Foster, and others, containing forty-six or forty-eight acres, belonging to the heirs at law of Alexander Cook, dec'd. This tract will be sold on a credit of twelve months, with interest from the time of sale.

The purchasers will be required to give bonds with approved securities, in every instance, for the purchase money.
GEO. LOCKE, *C. M. E.*
*October* 25, 1823. 7t84

## Books and Stationary.

W. P. BASON, 308 *King Street, Charleston, S. C.*

HAS now received his fall supplies of *Books and Stationary articles*, which he will sell on accommodating terms. Merchants, Teachers and Societies, are invited to call. A new catalogue is now ready for delivery. He has just published the

## Country Almanac, for 1824;

which contains the usual matter found in Almanacs; the South Carolina courts as altered at the last session; the North-Carolina courts and government; the Georgia courts and government; the Gardener's Calendar, and other useful and interesting matter, calculated for North Carolina by Joshua Sharpe.

☞ Constantly on hand a supply of Philadelphia manufactured *Snuffs*.

Just re'd a consignment of Havana *Segars*.
*October* 1, 1823. 6wt81

## Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, &c.

100 Pieces of Cotton bagging. 30 Coils Bale Rope, together with a general assortment of *Groceries*, for sale by
AUGUSTIN AVERILL,
Front Street, Cheraw, South Carolina.
*June* 2, 1823 59-63-68-72-76-81

## Cotton Saw Gins.

THE subscriber has now on hand, for sale, at his shop in Salisbury, on Main Street, Cotton Saw Gins, of his own make, which he will warrant to be as well made as any in the State. He will constantly keep gins for sale; and will do all kinds of repairing, on short notice, and reasonable terms.
SAMUEL FRALEY.
*Salisbury, Aug.* 18, 1823. 6t

## Merchants' Hotel,

*Sign of the Rising Sun, corner of Broad and Meeting streets, Charleston, S. C.*

CHARLES H. MIOTT respectfully informs his acquaintances and Travellers generally, that his well known establishment has been considerably improved since the last year, which renders it as comfortable as any House in the City. Its situation, being in the centre of business, renders it particularly worthy the patronage of Merchants from the country, and Planters. The House contains upwards of sixty rooms, and is high and airy; the Stables are fire-proof, and are situated on the opposite side of the street, under the direction of careful ostlers; the Table will always be furnished with the best the market affords, and the Bar with good Liquors, and an attentive Bar-Keeper.—Every attention shall be paid to those who stop at the house.

N. B. The Columbia and Augusta Stage-office is kept at this house. 6t81
*Charleston, S. C. Sept.* 22, 1823.

## Negroes for Sale.

ON Tuesday, the 18th of November next, at the court-house in Salisbury, sundry valuable and likely *Negroes*, consisting of men, *women*, *boys*, and *girls*, belonging to the estate of Gen. Jesse A. Pearson, dec'd. will be sold on a credit of *one* and *two* years,—purchasers to secure the payment by giving bonds with good or more approved securities, payable with the current notes of the banks in the state of North-Carolina. The sale will continue on Wednesday, the 19th, unless all the negroes are sold on the first day. Additional terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Sufficient bills of sale will be executed to purchasers. A. NESBIT, *Adm'r.*
*October* 13, 1823. 5wt80

## Negroes for Sale.

A FAMILY of likely *Negroes*, consisting of a man and woman, a child four years old, and one two years old, may be had for notes negotiable in the State Bank, or on a reasonable credit.

The man is a tolerable shoemaker, and the woman accustomed to house-work, washing, &c. Apply at this office.
*Sept.* 1823. 73tf

## House for Sale.

I WILL sell my House and Lot in Salisbury, on accommodating terms. Apply to T. L. Cowan, Esq. or to myself, in Raleigh. There is a good office belonging to the lot, convenient for a Lawyer or Physician.
JOHN BECKWITH.
*Salisbury, March* 8, 1823.—'44tf

## Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber having established himself in the above line of business, in the town of *Lexington*, Davidson county, respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of that place, and the surrounding country. He invites all who wish garments made, to call on him, and give him a fair trial. He intends to make arrangements for procuring the latest fashions; and will strive to do his work in the most approved and durable style.

Orders for work, sent from a distance, will be punctually executed. JACOB BIBLIN.
*Lexington, Davidson Co. N. C. Sept.* 9, 1823. 73tf


## State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

IN Equity, October term, 1823. James Baird, Mary Sweet, Washington Baird by his guardian James Baird, William Crook and Rebecca his wife, John Agnew and Catharine his wife, James Thompson and Margaret his wife, John Steel, William Fullerton and Catharine his wife, James Steel and Jane Steel, *against* Jane Triplet, Thomas Steel an infant under the age of twenty-one years, Thomas and John Baird infants under the age of twenty-one years, William Baird, Peggy Baird, Jane Baird, and Thomas Adams and wife: Petition for sale of real estate. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants in this case are citizens of another state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian, for said defendants to appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.
GEO. LOCKE, *C. M. E.*
*Oct.* 28, 1823. (Price adv. $4 75.) 3m89

## State of North-Carolina,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, Fall Term, 1823; Isaac Pennington, vs. Charles Johnson, and others: Bill in Equity. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Harris, and Hardy Hall, and Mary his wife, (heirs at law of John Harris, dec'd.) are not inhabitants of this State, it was ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the said James Harris, and Hardy Hall, and Mary his wife, come forward within the three first days of our next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Randolph, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, and shew cause why they shall not be made parties defendant, and answer the complainant's bill, that the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.
A copy; B. ELLIOTT, *C. & M. E.*
Price adv. $3 6t32

## State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, April term, 1823: Johnston Clements, vs. Achilles Deathrage; Original bill to perpetuate testimony. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Achilles Deathrage, does not reside within the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed at Salisbury, that unless said defendant appear at the next Court of Equity, to be holden for the county of Stokes at the court-house in Germanton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur, the bill will be taken pro confesso, and the cause be set down for hearing ex parte.
Copy from Minute. Test,
JOHN C. BLUM, *C. M. E.*
*Oct.* 23, 1823, (Price adv. $2.) 6t83


## Military Executions,

FOR sergeants of militia, of an approved form are kept for sale at the *Carolinian* Office.

## Writs Venditioni Exponas,

For sale at this Office.

## POETRY.

From the "MARYLAND."

### LAUNCH OF THE NORTH-CAROLINA, 74.

Go, gallant ship! go tell the world
Columbia still is free;
And high her starry flag unfurled—
The flag of liberty;
Go, tell the exile there's a spot
Where tyrant's foot polluted not.

Go, gallant ship! on ocean's breast
Go rock thy foes to sleep;
An ark of suffering worth oppress,
Go—glory's harvest reap:
By fire nor storm shalt thou be wrecked—
Columbia's God will thee protect.

Go, gallant ship! go bear the boon
Where Freedom hath a foe;
Majestic mount the curling wave,
Serene whe'er you go:
All nations, when thy thunders roar
Britannia, shall tremble and adore.

Go, gallant ship! thy gallant crew
Shall deathless glory gain;
And laurels fresh, forever new,
Entwined from the raging main:
Entwined those laurels e'er decay,
Till earth and ocean pass away.

BOSTON BARD.

FROM THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

### HOME.

Home! the name of all that sweetens life,
It speaks the warm affection of a wife;
The lisping babe that prattles on the knee,
In all the playful grace of infancy;
The spot where fond parental love may trace,
The glowing virtues of an infant race;
Oh, 'tis a word of more than magic spell,
Whose sacred power the wanderer best can tell.
He who long distant from his native land,
Feels at the name of home, his soul expand,
Whether as patriot, husband, father, friend,
To that dear point his thoughts, his wishes bend,
And still he owns, where'er his footsteps roam,
Life's choicest blessings centre all AT HOME.

E.....

FROM THE NEWBERN SENTINEL.

### PRESIDENTIAL ACROSTIC.

Is there a man whose noble mind,
On public good intent,
Is so no'er to fraud his hopes consign'd,
Nor aid to intrigue lent?
Can such a man be found? 'tis true!
Can such a man decline?
A round whose patriotic view
Love, truth and virtue shine!
Hark! to the animating sound,
On every breeze it flies;—
Utopia shall not here be found,
Nor mad ambition rise.

*June county, 22d Sept.* B.

### CURIOUS EPITAPH.

Here lies, entomb'd, old Roger Norton,
Whose sudden death was oddly brought on.
Trying, one day, his *corns* to mow off,
*The razor slipt and* cut his toe off.
The toe, or rather what it grew to,
An inflammation quickly flew to;
The parts then took to mortifying,
*Which was the cause of Roger's* dying.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### PARSON WEEMS.

Our humorous neighbor, across the river, the editor of the Metropolitan, thus speaks of this singular character: [*Alex. Herald.*

All the world has heard of Mason L. Weems, that active *semi-divine*, who travelled over this country vending books, preaching sermons and playing the violin—nothing came amiss to this gentleman; he was emphatically speaking "all things to all men."—That he has done much good in his way we are not disposed to question. This nation is much indebted to him for embellishing the character of Washington, and the youth of this country should be thankful to him for his excellent and renowned histories of Franklin and Marion. We recollect too, the history of poor Polly Findlay, the drowned wife; but lately it would appear that he has ceased from historical writing and is now dealing exclusively in Literary Looking Glasses, which he frames in a manner to suit himself without being at all nice as to the subject he selects. He has just finished a moral looking glass; by the by, we wish he would send two or three to this office, and a cargo to the district, wherein people of all conditions might have a peep, and particularly those who are not aware that it is easier to get to Paradise than to Purgatory—take his own description of this convex mirror.

"The *Moral Looking Glass* is to convince all, but chiefly the *married*, that it is much easier, especially for *them*, to go to Paradise than to Purgatory; also, to get *husbands* and *wives* and to keep them *lovers*, are very different things; and that while beauty and silver [illegible] the tender and [illegible] charms [illegible] last forever."

He has manufactured a curious mirror called the *Bad Wife's Looking Glass*, framed in, and gilded with the story of a beautiful Carolina lady who murdered her husband in the most agreeable and interesting manner.

"*Pleasure and Profit.*"—Just finished, the BAD WIFE'S LOOKING GLASS, or the History of a beautiful Carolina Lady, who from *not resisting the Devil*, in the case of an unfortunate *row* with her husband, was tempted to *murder* him, which she actually did in his sleep under circumstances singularly interesting."

Bad husbands need not snigger, he has a special glass for them too,—that, however, we conceive unnecessary—any common glass a married man looks into shews a bad husband—to promote the sale of these mirrors, it may be well to mention the variety, particularly as the session of congress is approaching, when such articles ought to be in great demand. There is the "Bad husband's Looking Glass, the Drunkard's do. the Gambler's do. the Adulterer's do. the Duellist's do. and the Old Bachelor's do."

FROM THE NEW-YORK AMERICAN.

"Took his stand
Upon a widow's jointure land."
"*Mammon wins his way where seraphs might despair.*"

There is one apology, in the increasing extravagance of the modern fair, for the ridiculous rage, that exists among gentlemen, after rich sweethearts; and maidens have not a less tenable excuse for making sure of a full purse, since an empty head is very likely to accompany it.

The really prudent, and somewhat home-bred man, feels obliged to relinquish the idea of marriage altogether, or defer it to a late period, because it is justly considered a hazardous adventure to marry on the score of supporting the expenses of modern living. But this idea shall have a separate chapter.

The first inquiry that our young men make now, when a woman is proposed for a wife, is, "Is she rich?" and for variety, or a salvo, "Is she handsome?" Let a husband die, and leave a rich widow, or a rich heiress drop into the market, and, Lord bless us! how the beaux schamper,

"Hound like,
In full cry to catch her."

If there is any shame in this state of things; if sacrificing feelings, that should have their source in the most generous and elevated considerations, to "*beauty and booty*," is worthy of abhorrence, then, methinks, the present generation deserves an unenviable share of "*blushing* honors."

It is not very likely that I shall have much cash to give with my daughters, and in fact I don't want any to give. God grant they may have good sense, a wholesome appearance, unsuspected virtue, affectionate hearts, industrious habits, and then—why, if nobody wants to marry them, they shall comfort me in my old age, and help me to bear up my spirit when about to "return to him who gave it."

I am an old fashioned fellow, it is true; but I recollect when I got married I made no account of money, and if I was going to marry again I would look for a poor girl rather than a rich one. If I have a wife, a good one is essential to my happiness, and riches are not. The Athenian General was right: "I had rather marry my daughter to a *man* without an estate, than to an estate without a *man*." LEBAN.

### THE EDITOR.

The following is copied from the Bermuda Gazette, and we dare say most, if not all, the fraternity will recognize a pretty good portrait.

"We may liken an Editor to a clerk in a retail country store, who must always be vastly thankful, and humor the caprices, and honor the "whim-whams and opinions" of his customers. Compliment, if he attempted it, may be mistaken for satire, plain remark for innuendo; the expression of opinion, as bribed advocation of private interest; a humorous story, as a deadly and unpardonable crime; and the *prudential* dullness, *forced* upon him by *experience*, a symptom of incapacity. Oh! the unsympathised miseries of an Editor, in a poor country, in poor times!—tolerable only from the probability that his quota of torment, in various ways, in this world, will cut a large slice from that in the next, and that his tormenters, active here, may become passive hereafter—So that whatever he may have to encounter in this present [illegible] pilgrimage, a solace is always found in the hope-enlivening ejaculation, thank God that "there is *another* and a better country." Thus much as an [illegible] from the Editor."

### DRUNKENNESS.

If you wish to be always thirsty, be a drunkard; for the oftener and more you drink, the oftener and more thirsty you will be.

If you seek to prevent your friends' raising you in the world, be a drunkard; for that will defeat all their efforts.

If you wish to repel all the endeavors of the whole human race to raise you to character, credit and prosperity, be a drunkard; and you will most assuredly triumph.

If you are determined to be poor, be a drunkard; and you will soon be ragged and pennyless.

If you wish to starve your family, be a drunkard; for that will consume the means of their support.

If you would be imposed on by knaves, be a drunkard; for that will make their task easy.

If you wish to be robbed, be a drunkard; which will enable the thief to do it with the more safety.

If you wish to blunt your senses, be a drunkard; and you will soon be more stupid than an ass.

If you would become a fool, be a drunkard; and you will soon lose your understanding.

If you wish to unfit yourself for rational intercourse, be a drunkard; for that will render you wholly unfit for it.

If you are resolved to kill yourself, be a drunkard; that being a sure mode of destruction.

If you would expose both your folly and your secrets, be a drunkard; and they will soon run out as the liquor runs in.

If you think you are too strong, be a drunkard; and you will soon be subdued by so powerful an enemy.

If you would get rid of your money without knowing how, be a drunkard; and it will vanish insensibly.

If you would have no resource when past labor but a workhouse, be a drunkard; and you will be unable to provide any.

If you would be a pest to society, be a drunkard; and you will be avoided as infectious. [*Worcester Mass. Spy.*

### INTEMPERANCE.

At a meeting of the citizens of Hartford, (Connecticut) in pursuance of public notice, to take into consideration the alarming prevalence of intemperance in our country, and such measures as may be expedient to adopt to check its progress,

*Resolved*, That we lament that so much apathy pervades the public mind on a subject so deeply involving the interests of individuals, of families, and of the community.

*Resolved*, That we deem it the duty of all good citizens to unite their example, their personal influence and their efforts to discountenance the unnecessary and intemperate use of ardent spirits; and to aid and encourage civil magistrates in the execution of the law against drunkenness.

*Resolved*, That we highly approve of the measures so successfully pursued by the Select-Men to consign to the work house those who habitually indulge in this disgraceful vice, and thus render themselves nuisances to society.

*Resolved*, That we view with deep regret the establishment and maintenance of victualling shops in this city, as they are allowed in open violation of an express statute; are injurious to our regularly licensed taverns; as they have a tendency to allure our young men from the habits of sobriety; and, finally, because there is good reason to believe that many of them are nurseries of intemperance and vice.

*Resolved*, That in our opinion it is the true intention of the laws, and required by the public good, that licences to retail wines and ardent spirits, should be granted to none but men of principle and integrity, who would cheerfully contribute their influence to the preservation of good order and good morals.

*Resolved*, That it is expedient to form an association in order to unite influence and effort in promoting the objects of the foregoing resolutions.

*Resolved*, That the several printers of newspapers in this city, be requested to publish the above resolutions.

The meeting was then adjourned to meet again on Friday, half past seven o'clock, P. M. at the same place.

ISAAC PERKINS, *Clerk.*

*Aug. 9.*

### NEW MISSIONARY STATION.

From the Pittsburg Recorder, Aug. 30.

The Rev. Robert M. Laird, late of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, was on the 19th inst. ordained in the Second Presbyterian Church in this city, as an Evangelist, to the work of the Gospel ministry, preparatory to his engaging in a mission, in the service of the Western Missionary Society.

The circumstances of the mission on which Mr. Laird has entered are such as cannot fail deeply to interest the feelings of the friends of missions. He goes to the *Soult de St. Marie*, (Falls of St. Mary) on the outlet of Lake Superior, and but a few miles from its lowest extremity, from three to four hundred miles in that region beyond the furthermost point at which the Gospel has ever been statedly preached. The population in that place and its vicinity consists of about 300 officers, privates, &c. belonging to the U. States garrison; 150 to the British Garrison; about 150 settlers; and, at certain seasons of the year, from 300 to 500 Indians. Among these various classes of persons the missionary is to labor in such proportion and manner as circumstances shall seem to dictate; and is to make it one of the leading objects of his mission to acquire all the information he can, respecting the number, character and history of the various tribes of Indians traversing the vast territory of the great lakes, and penetrating into the distant and chilling regions of the North. Stationed at the extremity of the most grand and extensive sheet of fresh water on the globe, and occupying ground but recently pressed by the foot of civilized man, he is to lift up the voice of salvation, and organize a Christian church not only in the territory of the prince of darkness, but surrounded by some of the most interesting and sublime objects of natural scenery.

The application, which led to the appointment of Mr. Laird to that place, was communicated to the Secretary of the Board in this City from Lieut. Ricker, one of the officers of the United States' Army at that post, and a gentleman apparently of great worth and respectability of character. In his last communication on this subject, this officer remarks, "A preacher of the precious Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ seems to be more needed than ever. It is evident that many persons wish divine instruction, and I have good reason to be persuaded that there are not a few who are not altogether easy in their own minds on the great truths of salvation, and I am convinced that there are some who are hungering and thirsting after righteousness. The field of usefulness for a mission at this place assumes a more favorable aspect every day."

Mr. Laird has already taken leave of his friends in this city and its vicinity, and commenced his journey (by the way of the Missionary Station at Maume) to the place of his destination. We trust that the prayers of the friends of Zion, as well as the good wishes of the Christian public, will attend him; and we hope ere long to hear that a little flock of Israel has been collected by him in that part of the western wilderness.

### A CURIOSITY.

(To the Editor of the Edinburg Star.)

*Sir:* Having seen a paragraph in your paper some time ago, stating that a gentleman in Kirkaldy had trained two mice, and invented a machine for enabling them to spin cotton yarn, making *5d.* per day profit, I take the liberty of informing you that a Mr. Hatton, of this town, has had two mice constantly employed in making sewing thread for upwards of twelve months; and, that the curious may be entertained with a fair statement of facts, I hope you will give a place to the following description, which is by no means exaggerated, as having often seen his mouse thread mills, I thoroughly understand the amusing operation. The mouse thread mill is so constructed, that the common house mouse is enabled to make atonement to society for past offences, by twisting, twining, and reeling, from 100 to 120 threads per day, (Sundays not excepted,) of the same length and quality with the enclosed hank, which I send as a specimen of their work, for the inspection of the curious. To complete his task, the little pedestrian has to run ten miles and a half. This journey it performs with ease every day.

An ordinary mouse weighs only half an ounce. A half penny worth of oatmeal, at *14d.* per peck, serves one of these treadwheel culprits for the long period of five weeks. In that time it makes (110 threads per day, being the average,) 3,850 threads of 28 inches, which is very nearly nine lengths of the standard reel. A penny is here paid to women for every cut made in the ordinary way. At this rate a mouse earns 9d. every five weeks, which is just one farthing per day, or 7s. 6d. per annum. Take 6d. off for board, and allow 1s. for machinery, there will arise 6s. of clear profit from every mouse yearly. The last time I was in company with the mouse employer, he told me that he was going to make application to the heritors for a lease of an old empty house here, the dimensions of which are 100 feet by 30, and 30 in height, which, at a moderate calculation, will hold ten thousand mouse mills, sufficient room being left for keepers and some hundreds of spectators.

Allowing 200*l.* for rent and task masters, and 600*l.* for the interest of 10,000*l.* to erect machinery, there will be a balance of 2,300*l.* per annum.—This, sir, you will say, is projecting with a vengeance, but it would surely be preferable to the Old South Sea speculation.

I remain your obedient servant,

A CONSTANT READER.

*Dunfermline, July 28, 1823.*

### FROG MARKET.

The greatest novelty in Brussels, to a late party of Scotch tourists, was the Frog Market; and as we do not recollect seeing it described in any other book of travels, we will extract the entire description:

"In a lane hard by the green stalls, we fell in with the frog market, which was a novelty to us. The animals are brought in pails and cans, and are sold by tale. The frog-women are arranged on forms like oyster-women in the Edinburgh fish-market, and, like them, they prepare the article for the purchaser on the spot. As the oyster-woman dexterously opens the shell with her iron gully, the frog-woman shows no less adroitness, although more barbarity, in the exercise of her scissors; with these she clips off the hind limbs (being the only parts used) flaying them at the same time with great rapidity, and sticking them on wooden skewers, many hundreds of the bodies of the frogs, thus cruelly mangled, were crawling in the kennel, or lying in heaps, till they could be carried off in the dust carts. We may mention that the species thus used as food (rana esculenta) has never been observed by us as natives of Scotland, though it is marked in natural history works as a British species. It is generally larger and more arched on the back, than our common frog (rana temporaria) and the color is rather green, while ours is rather yellow. We noticed however many specimens, perhaps males, marked longitudinally over the back with three faint yellow lines."

EXTRACTS.

*Receipt for a Tattler.*—Take the vine of a *runabout*, and the root of a *nimble tongue*, of each six handfuls; fifteen ounces of *ambition*, the same quantity of *nonsense*; and bruise them together in a mortar of *misapprehension*; and then boil them over a fire of *wild surmise*, until you perceive a scum of *falsehood* rising on the top; then strain it through a cloth of *misconstruction*, put it into a bottle of *malignity*, stop it up with a cork of *envy*, and then suck a glass through a quill of *malevolence*,—and you will be prepared to speak all manner of evil, without regard to person or character.

*Pride* works some curious things. Do you see that dandy, tripping along in his gloves and white stockings? He wouldn't be seen following a wheelbarrow, or bringing a bucket of water, or chopping wood, for a dollar—he's proud, and above it. But there's a man with his stockings about his heels, and an old slouch of a hat, and patched coat, whose shoes are not brushed, nor his beard shaven; and yet he has wealth, and is accounted a man of talent; he's proud, and above being—I had almost said—decent. Truly, as saith the proverb, wisdom lies between two extremes.

An Irishman was once brought up before a magistrate, charged with marrying six wives. The magistrate asked him how he could be so hardened a villain. "Plase your worship," says Paddy, "I was trying to get a good one!"